The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to *fill* a necessity which has *been long*, and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist*. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

135 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

ANOTHER YEAR.

BY NORAH PERRY, IN JANUARY "GALAXY."

"Another year," she said, "another year.
These roses I have watched with so much care,
Have watched and tended without pain or fear,
Shall bud and bloom for me exceeding fair—
Another year," she said, "another year."

"Another year," she said, "another year,
My life perhaps may bud and bloom again,
May bud and bloom like these red roses here,
Unlike them, tended with regret and pain—
Another year perhaps, another year."

"Another year, ah yes, another year,
When bloom my roses, all my life shall bloom;
When summer comes, my summer too'll be here,
And I shall cease to wander in this gloom—
Another year, ah yes, another year."

"For ah, another year, another year,
I'll set my life in richer, stronger soil,
And prune the weeds away that creep too near,
And watch and tend with never-ceasing toil.—
Another year, ah yes, another year."

Another year, alas! another year,
The roses all lay withering ere their prime,
Poor blighted buds, with scanty leaves and sere,
Drooping and dying long before their time—
Another year, Alas! another year,

And ah, another year, another year,
Low, like the blighted dying buds, she lay,
Whose voice had prophesied without a fear,
Whose hand had trimmed the rose-tree day by day;
To bloom another year, another year.

A NEWSPAPER BLUNDER.

It devolved upon a certain reporter, upon a country paper, to write for the same edition, an account of the presentation of a gold headed cane to the Rev. Dr. Jones, the clergyman of the place, and a patent hog-killing and sausage making machine, which had just gone into operation. When the foreman of the composing-room received the two locals, he cut them into small pieces, as usual, for distribution among the type setters. A mistake must have been made in numbering the "copy," for when the paper went to press, the two reports were mixed in such a frightful manner, that the following, or something like it, was the result:

"Several of Rev. Dr. Jones' friends called upon him yesterday, and after a brief conversation the unsuspicious hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along a beam until he reached the hot water tank. His friend explained the object of their visit and presented him with a very handsome gold headed butcher who grabbed him by the tail, swung him around, slit his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcase was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said that there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him for the manner in which a huge animal was cut into fragments was simply astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks, when the machine seized him and in less time than it takes to write it, the hog was cut into pieces and worked up into delicious sausage. The occasion will long be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be procured for fifteen cents a pound, and we are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely."

The entire congregation of Dr. Jones's church stopped taking the paper immediately.

—"Father, do ships make nails?" "No my son—why do you ask?" "Why, cos I heard our captain say that the ship had made two tacks within the last half hour."

The Riddle of the Year.

"There is a father with twice six sons; these sons have thirty daughters apiece, parti-colored, having one cheek white and the other black, who never saw each other's face, nor live above twenty-four hours."

The problem of Time is most difficult to solve; all nations adopt some particular year as a chronological basis.

Our Christians era dates from the time when Christ was born, but was not introduced as a basis of reckoning until the Sixth Century. Some chronologists reckon the year before the birth of Christ, while others compute from the actual year our Saviour was born.

The Romans adopt the year, and even the day, which history assigns as the date of the foundation of Rome.

A change was effected in the calendar by the two first Cæsars, which was afterward slightly altered and still forms the standard for computing the length and divisions of the year.

The Olympiads or Greek mode depended on chronological groups, each four years in length, and which began in commemoration of an event connected with the Olympic games.

The Mohammedan era dates from the flight of Mohammet to Medina, and is known as the *Hegira* or flight.

The creation of the world has been adopted as the commencement of a universal era, but authorities do not agree as to the number of years which elapsed between that event and the birth of Christ, there being one hundred and forty different computations of this interval.

The earliest calenders, as the Jewish, the Egyptian, and the Greek, did not place the commencement of the year at this point, that is in January. It was not done till the formation of the Roman calender, usually attributed to the second king, Numa Pompillius, whose reign ended 627 B. C. Numa added two new months to the old ten, and called the first Januarius, in honor of Janus, the deity supposed to preside over doors, who might very naturally be supposed to have something to do with the opening of the year.

This deity was represented as a man with two faces, one looking backward and the other forward, implying that he stood between the old and the new year, with regard to both.

On New Year's Day the Romans sacrificed to Janus, a cake of new-sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine, and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade; the men of letters did the same as to books, poems, etc., and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day.

The ancient Jewish year opened with the 25th of March, and in England it was not until 1752 that the first of January became the initial day of the legal year.

In Scotland the change was made in 1600 by a decree of James VI. It was effected in France in 1564, and in Holland, Protestant Germany and Russia in 1700, and in Sweden in 1753.

According to Verstegan, this month was originally called by the Saxons, Wolf-*monat*, that is Wolf-month, still later, the month was called by the same people *Aefter Yule*, that is after Christmas; while we retain the Saxon names for the days of the week we have entirely abandoned those of the months.

The institution of Christmas boxes is undoubtedly akin that of New Year's gifts, and like it has descended to us from the times of the ancient Romans, who at the season of the Saturnalia, practiced universally the custom of giving and receiving presents.

The fathers of the Church denounced the observance on the grounds of pagan origin, but by some means have the credit of originating the practice from the name Christmas—Mass, from the Latin *mitto*, to send.

There are various customs of bidding adieu to the old and welcoming the New Year, some sportive, others serious, others in which both the mirthful and serious are intermingled. By some it is fired out, and the New Year fired in, by a discharge of fire-arms; others open the house door at twelve o'clock, that one may go out and the other come in. At the village of Burghead, in Scotland, the evening is celebrated by burning of the "Clavie."

In the island of Guernsey it used to be the practice of children, to dress up the figure of a man, parade with it, and then bury it by the seashore, or in some retired spot.

The English dissenters had midnight service, and gave welcome to the New Year with prayer and songs of praise.

Charles Lamb says of New Year's day, that no one of whatever rank can regard it with indifference. He says:

"Of all sounds of all bells, most solemn and touching, is the peal which rings out the old year. I never hear it without a gathering up of my mind to a concentration of all the images that have been diffused over the past twelve months; all I have done or suffered, performed or neglected in that regretted time, I begin to know its worth, as when a person dies. It takes a personal color; nor was it a poetical flight in a contemporary when he exclaimed:

"I saw the skirts of the departing year."

We will quote two of the exquisite lines upon the beautiful custom of

RINGING OUT THE OLD YEAR.

" Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

[*N. Y. Weekly.*

[From the Plaquemines Republican.]

Senator Butler Attacked by Algerine Corsairs.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT AND SENATOR BUTLER.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Algiers Radical Republican Club, on motion of Captain Wm. L. Loan, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Edward Butler, State Senator representing this District, was elected mainly upon the ground of his pledged hostility to the corrupt administration of Governor Warmoth; and whereas, his actions in accepting a place upon the bogus State Committee, and in his advocacy of and voting for P. B. S. Pinchback as the successor to our late lamented Lieutenant Governor, Oscar J. Dunn, thus supporting a man who, by his own confession, uses his official position to further his private fortune, and whose past course has shown how utterly unfit he is to support the dignity of Lieutenant Governor of a great commonwealth, prove that the opinions of Senator Butler have been materially changed while those of his constituents have maintained unalterable, be it

Resolved, That the said Edward Butler has entirely lost the confidence of the people of this district, and we do hereby call upon him to resign the position of State Senator he now holds.

Resolved, That the people of the parish of Plaquemines be notified of these proceedings, and requested to endorse them, and that these resolutions be published in the *National Republican*.

After speeches by Messrs. Villere, Dumont and LaTourette, the club adjourned.

The above precious morceau starts with a base and deliberate lie. Senator Butler was in no sense an anti-administration candidate—on the contrary, the convention that nominated him, and the electors who voted for him, were all supporters of Warmoth and his administration, and so remain even unto this day.

The candidates of the anti-administration party were C. C. Packard, in Plaquemines, and one Camp, in Algiers, who in consequence received a Waterloo defeat, and who both left their country for their country's good, and were left outside the Senate, for their own and that of the State. *Laus Deo.*

But the impudence of the above resolutions is also absolutely sublime. Three old women, and nobodies; who represent nothing, but their vile and insignificant selves, and they could represent nothing worse, if they represented Pandemonium; get together in some dark chamber or *five cent* grocery in Algiers, and in humble imitation of the three tailors of Tooley street who commenced a proclamation with—"We, the people of England," draw up the above resolutions, calling upon Senator Butler to resign.

Now, Senator Butler's representation of Algiers, through the machinations of these very men is little more than nominal; at the last election, if we recollect a right about seventeen hundred votes were cast in Algiers, and of which Senator Butler only received about one hundred and fifty,....the rest being given to,....not cast for Camp, the candidate of these same men at the aforesaid election, and a man every way fit to represent them; which in a word, sums up our profound contempt for him and them, and means more than a thousand Philippics, had Justice been reversed but by some political legerdemain, only too well understood by Packard and Company; the result was substantially as stated above, and for any further information upon the subject, we refer to Captain Edgeworth, who however would hardly like to be put upon oath, as to certain, not very harmless pleasantries ....perpetrated upon the ballot-box at the police station, in Algiers, on the night of the election and which were fully exposed in the Legislature, in the contest for Buchanan's seat therein, and which can now be proved, if necessary, by competent testimony.

Now, with due reference, to the above curious facts, we say that Butler does not represent much in Algiers, but it is equally certain that Packard, Villiere and Dumont, do in no sense, nor under any possible circumstances, represent the people of Algiers, and Senator Butler has just reason to believe, that his action in voting for Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, meets the unqualified approval of an overwhelming majority of the REAL people of Algiers, probably of all, except the scum and the offscourings of society and the three old women above referred to.

So much for Algiers, and now for Plaquemines, glorious invincible, old Plaquemines. In this parish, if we recollect aright, Butler received over twenty-seven hundred bona-fide votes, and he as fully represents now the electors who cast those votes as he did then and as far as we are able to learn, and our sources of information are first rate; the whole of those same electors fully approve and applaud his action in voting for Pinchback, which fact will be fully demonstrated, as soon as meetings can be called to take the necessary action in the premises, but had Senator Butler voted for Coupland or any member of the Customhouse clique, he undoubtedly would have been called upon to resign by his constituents in this parish, who fully approve and ratify his action at the late election, give a full and individed support to Warmoth and his administration, and are moreover fully prepared in November, 1872, to proclaim through the ballot-box, in tones of thunder, their utter condemnation of the Customhouse clique and all who sustain them, even backed by U. S. Troops and Gatlin guns; for there is in this free country something stronger even than these, to wit: the enlightened public opinion of the State which is too strong to be frightened; too pure to be misled, and which alike condemns the Yankee Packard for his meanness and the Southron Carter for his treachery, and which will soon consign both to that insignificance and and obscurity, from which they rose by a strange freak of fortune and to which they will be returned, by a solemn fiat of justice.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LAST YEARS.

Even now, when he has been so long at rest, and a new generation has arisen, and new fames fill the world, it is impossible to think of the tragedy of Scott's declining years without a poignant and personal sorrow as over the fate of a dear friend. Suddenly the misfortune came—the enormons losses and debts—and he put the great heart and the great shoulders to the tremendous struggle. The beneficient genius that had so long gayly played only to delight the fascinated world was in a moment wrestling desperately with death for honor and existence. He owed nearly six hundred thousand dollars; and of this vast sum, by strenuous and relentless toil, breaking his heart and consuming his brain, he paid within four years considerably more than half. Alas! he paid with his life and with his mind. The cloud fell thicker and more heavily. His wife died; everything failed but his own heroism, and the love and pity of mankind. There are glimpses in the memoirs of that time—glimpses inexpressibly sad—of the dying man in Italy, at Naples, upon the Campagna. It is only the shadow of the stalwart Scott. He sits for hours gazing upon the sea; he moves restlessly about, he repeats, in a tone so mournful that the heart breaks to hear, snatches of the old, old ballads that his youth loved, and which are dear to all men who speak his language because he loved them. Then he comes home to die. Gentle as a child, he was unspoiled by the flattery of a world. Through the mists of a fast fading mind looks out that true and tender manhood which is forever memorable. "Be a good man, my dear," he whispers, to his son-in-law, Lockhart, and on a soft September afternoon, thirty-nine years ago, with all the windows wide open, and the gentle ripple of the Tweed murmuring upon the air, while his children knelt around the bed, Walter Scott died, "and his eldest son kissed and closed his eyes."

In his case that prayer which we quoted of one of his successors was fulfilled — "May love and truth guide such a man always!" For of any man who ever held so large a place in the heart of his contemporaries and their children, and who had so great a power, could it be more truly said then of Sir Walter Scott, that *he* was guided always by love and truth!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE RICH AND THE POOR.—What is wealth? Wealth is whatever men can realize from Nature for their sustenance and enjoyment. Labor is what realizes it. Prudence saves from it, and the savings become capital, which helps to extend and multiply the operations of labor, and thus creates more capital. The wealthy are composed of those who have inherited property from others, those who have acquired it accidentally, and those who have realized it for themselves. The poor, in like manner, are composed of those who have inherited poverty from others, those who have become poor by accident, and those who have brought poverty upon themselves. The most familiar mode of producing poverty is by idleness. A man will not work; he realizes no wealth; he is of course poor. Or he squanders in some absurd manner the earnings which he does realize, and thus remains equally poor as if he did not work. The poverty arising from idleness will only be curable, as it has ever been, by industry.—That which comes from wastefulness will only be cured by economy.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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☞More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the LOUISIANIAN. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr. JOHN C. MCLEOD, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

☞Beware of a man who goes back on his friends. Such a man will be true to no party and false to every principle. He can neither be depended on, nor has he independence.

☞The muddy man of the *Fag* is again at work. The column he writes is in a state of constipation. Strained through the senses, not an idea is left behind. It resembles the spruce beer which can be had at a picayune a quart. After being swallowed, one has a sensation of heaviness, indigestion, and a liberal amount of wind.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—With the opening of the New Year, we have pleasure in reminding those who need the aid of a qualified instructor in penmanship and general knowledge, that Professor A. T. Selover has re-opened his college at No. 114 Carondelet Street, where he will be prepared to enter fully and at once on the work of informing and instructing his pupils, juvenile or adult. Our friends who desire visiting cards elegantly inscribed would do well also to call on the Professor.

THE LEGISLATURE.

To-morrow the popular branches of our State Legislature will, according to Constitutional provision, assemble in the Mechanics' Institute, to deliberate on questions affecting the most important interests of the Commonwealth. In many respects this session will be invested with an interest, will attract a degree of attention, and its doings will receive a scrutiny not equalled perhaps since ante-bellum times. The assembling is therefore looked to with great solicitude by lovers of right, of reform of improvement. Fears are entertained by some that there will be that lack of union and harmony among the Republican members of the Legislature, which will considerably obstruct, if not defeat the adoption of the best remedial measures which will come up. We do not share these apprehensions because, although there may be indications of a general want of harmony on minor topics, on account of individual preferences and considerations, we fail to see any signs of effective opposition to the upholding and strengthening of our Republican administration on the part of the vast majority of both houses of the Legislature.

True we remember the strenuous efforts which have been made since the last adjournment to heap opprobrium on the Executive, it is still fresh how vilely and how violently some of the best, the most prominent members of our party have been abused and traduced, under the sanctions of professedly Republican men and newspapers, equally with the most bitter Democratic organs. The recollection is still green that the efforts to defeat certain men and measures at one time threatened to disintegrate the party. But that storm has passed, and we feel confident that estimating the malcontents at their outside value, they are not sufficient to threaten the success of any Republican measure, either in or out of the Legislature.

With this conviction we are about to witness the gathering to-morrow. Since their adjournment death has stricken down the presiding officer of the Senate, an extra session of that body has filled the vacancy with one of its members.

The House of Representatives will need to change its presiding officer, and in this initial performance of the House will be evoked the power we have referred to above. There are seveveral grave reasons which, if we were arguing the case here might be adduced for the disposition of Mr. Carter. But we think that we may safely sum them up in that, he has *forfeited the confidence* of the majority of the House. We have specially dilated on this topic in another column.

Now, the acts which he may have performed since his election, which work this loss may be and are various and differ in the degree of their turpitude, according to the knowledge of members, and the estimate they place on them. But no one who has been an observer of the course of conduct pursued by Speaker Carter, even as Speaker, can hesitate to pronounce him unworthy of the endorsement which his retention would imply. And if the House is not prepared to endorse him. it will remove him, and place a good unquestioned Republican in the chair. His "vested interest" is nonsense and unworthy of consideration.

This act performed, the "neck" of disorganization and mischief "broken," the misguided and ill judging republicans will return to the ranks of the party. In view therefore of the significance of this first act, the conduct of the House will be important. After this, it will enter on the discussion and settlement of some of the vexed questions which will come up. The annual message of the Governor will doubtless be an elaborate and comprehensive view of "the situation" and contain suggestions for changes and modifications of an important character. The wisdom of our Legislators will be severely tested ; but with a determination to merge considerations of mere policy, to subordinate the claims of men, for measures, the abnegation of self ; to consider the protection, security and prosperity of the many, as paramount to the interests of the few, they will not go astray, and their omissions or mistakes will be attributed to an error in judgment, and not deserving of denunciation. Looking forward to a stern appreciation of what is needed, and an unyielding determination to do right we anxiously bide the morrow.

SPEAKER CARTER.

We have no fears of the result which will attend the meeting of the House of Representatives to-morrow, when the question of Speaker will come up and be met. Mr. Carter has been on the stage for some time, but he has played his role out. His stock company are the poorest set that ever figured before the audience and in the subsequent editorial act, indulged in such vile flings and personal epithets, such low slang and disreputable bosh that the pit alone applauded, while the remainder were disgusted. He had a chance to win distinction and achieve renown. He is not destitute of ability though he applies it to low uses. He had a full opportunity to carry out those ideas of integrity with which he would have us believe he was brought up. But he took the opposite tack, like all zealots who turn from the right to the wrong; and exceeded the most extravagant ideas one could have of extravagance and loose business. His plea of reform is only a catch word. In his case it is the toot of a tin trumpet. It deceives nobody. The hearers point significantly to the record of his last administration as a complete answer. The sincerity of a man may well be doubted in all things when he has played false once, but where this has happened a score of times, how ridiculous to foist his pretensions again.

Republicans might well ask what there is in Geo. W. Carter to constitute a guide. He has not the virtue of consistency, while the taint of southern indolence forbids him to be self reliant. He is not independent in thought, or bold in action. He apoligizes one minute, and bullies the next. His record is shameful for any man who calls upon others for evidence of true Republicanism. His affiliations are Democratic, his antipathies—Radical. Better that any Democrat should occupy the chair he has disgraced than himself. He is a sycophant where he wants a favor, is full of bravado where one is expected. He cannot forgive a rival. Without generosity he would destroy his friend. With no gratitude, he is not without policy, but like Andy Johnson his "policy" is himself.

Speaker Carter cannot fill the bill. He is physically incompetent, for he is deaf, morally incapable, for he is vacillating ; and as he is without principle, he stands upon no ground but this personal aggrandizement ; this shepherd must be deposed and his crook broken. Under his administration the flock wandered. They trespassed on other preserves than their own. By his direction the Treasury was a vacuum. Under his instruction a host of harpies were fed. Even now his only hope of elevation consists in those multitudes of bogus claims whereof he was the sire, and which, when he is down, will not be worth the paper on which they were written. As an editor, he is a failure; as a politician, he is without sense; as a man, without manhood. He is a representative of nothing, an exponent of no idea, and stands on no platform. Whatever of Republicanism he pretends, is in the head, and not in the heart. A *Fag* to the Customhouse, he would be a leader in the Legislature; but what chance has cast uppermost, method will pull down.

☞The Mississippi *Weekly Leader* boasts that every vote which Senator Alcorn has cast since his admission to the United States Senate, has been in concert with such men as Trumbull, Logan, Robertson, Wilson and others whose Republicanism has never been doubted.

☞The recent extortionate demand of twenty dollars by a city hack driver, for a very brief employ, besides arousing the vigilance of the police to see that they carried "tariffs" in a conspicuous place, has attracted the attention of the City Council and Administrator Lewis will introduce at the next meeting of the Council an ordinance establishing the rates according to which owners or drivers or persons in charge of hacks or cabs, will be required to give the public accommodation.

☞Will Carter resign ? No. Resignation is not one among his good traits.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

According to accepted chronology we pass to-day from the old year into the new one. At the strokes of twelve to-night 1871 will be numbered "with the years beyond the flood" and we shall enter on another annual revolution of time.

The acceptance of this condition of things cause us to regard the crisis as eventful. We are accustomed to look on to-day as the last of a certain number of days which have preceded it, and we are admonished by this recollection to make the most of the "passing moments as they fly." The period is suggestive of reflection and retrospect, and however limited or expansive the range of our review may extend, sufficient of interest will be found for profitable meditation, in whatever channel the current of our thought may be directed.

To-morrow we set out anew on our vicissitudinarian existence; with new hopes, new resolutions and perhaps with much anticipated happiness, and certainly with the most fervent hopes for success in whatever department our aspirations may lead us.

Making the most cordial tender of our best wishes, we wish you all A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

"At IT AGAIN, ARE YE?"

Once more the fancied security of the denizens of our planet has been assailed and the second advent society in Rochester has definitely fixed the destruction of our world for 1873. The nations of the earth having, to the satisfaction of the seers, arrived at the millenial period, swords having been universally converted into runing hooks and spears into plough-shares; and the orthodox "signs of the times," being accomplished there remains but the cremation of mundame things.

What a disappointment will this sudden termination of things be to most people. But what if this turn out to be a—mistake? We have seen such a thing before.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

The city papers of yesterday contain information of the death of Judge Geo. P. Carr, on Friday last. We copy the notice as printed, but cannot avoid the suspicion that the circumstances, as briefly detailed, are as suggestive of assassination in the car, and his leaping from it, as they are that he cut his own throat and leaped in the water. Suspicion, however, appears to attach nowhere:

Suicide of Judge George P. Carr.

MAGNOLIA, Dec. 29.—A man on board the passenger train which left New Orleans at 7 o'clock this morning, suicided by jumping from the train and cutting his throat, near Carter's Hill, about five miles below here. While the train was crossing the Tangipahoa River he was seen to jump from the baggage car door into the water. An alarm was instantly given, but by the time the train had backed to the bridge he had waded to the shore, but fell before any one could reach him. A large gash was found on the right side of his neck. He died instantly after reaching the shore. No knife could be found on his person or in the vicinity. The body was brought to this place, and has since been identified as that of Judge Geo. P. Carr, parish judge of St. John the Baptist, Louisiana. On his person was found a fine gold watch and chain, $32 or $33 in money, a voucher on St. John's parish for two hundred and odd dollars, a package of circulars, and a blank ticket for a grand ball of the Union League Club of New Orleans. The body is now in charge of the Mayor of this place.

☞Carter's paper has an editorial on "The One Term Principle." He will find that is what the House believes, as regards himself:

"In the case of General Grant, the great Republican party of the country find the same reasons which rallied the people to the support of Jackson. A struggle more tremendous than the world had ever before known had terminated, and General Grant was called to the Presidency, to carry into practical effect the principles which the result of that struggle had vindicated."—*Fag.*

That may be true. It is also true that in the "struggle" the writer was a Confederate colonel of cavalry. A pretty time is this, for the Rebel "Buttermilk Rangers" to be aying down the law to Republicans.

☞"A broken staff."—That of the National *Fag.*

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

The winter term of this educational establishment will open on Wednesday, January 3, 1872.

The play ground has been greatly improved during the vacation, by the addition of extensive facilities for gymnastic exercises.

Complete arrangements have also been made for imparting a thorough English education, coupled with physical culture. Each department of the University is well supplied with a competent staff of teachers, and for adequacy and adaptability to current needs is unsurpassed by any educational establishment in the State.

☞The whip must be taken out of this Carter's hands, out with him.

THE WORLD WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper is to current rumor, what history is to tradition. It is life epitomized; talk abbreviated; events daguerreotyped in the very act of happening; it is every body and his wife dropping in to tea or to breakfast and telling you in good English all they have seen and been doing, without disturbing your quiet or household economy. Begining with bulletins from courts and dispatches from seats of war or councils of state, the newspaper has by insensible degrees enlarged its function, until it covers with its insatiate tentacula the whole field of public and private transactions, and what it does not tell, is not worth knowing. The Yankee is no longer inquisitive; what he wants tn know he can find out in his daily paper. Take it away from him and he would be a lost man. It is his directory, his railroad guide, his business or financial correspondent, his familiar gossip, his message from home. It is the Vanity Fair, where you can find what you will whether business or pleasure. The maid opens the damp sheet to glance at the marriage column; the maiden aunt at the obituaries; brother Tom to scan the tally of the last "national game," and in this indispensable ephemeran everybody's world is represented.

The world without newspapers would be at a sudden loss for its ready-made ideas. Its wits would go ragged, at least for a season. The manufacture of public opinion, of the different approved varieties, has become an industry of enormous proportions. The well-bred and well-fed Englishman has no opinion they say, on the latest event, till he has read the London "Times," and every man has his printed oracle, which he consults when too busy or too lazy to do his own thinking. Dionysius and other monarchs used to keep a philosopher or two in the house to supply them with ideas or keep their minds in motion. Now a similar luxury is open to the poorest, who may secure for a trifle the daily or weekly visit of a Mentor. Busy people can't really have time to think of everything as it happens, and they love to have some kindred mind, of the same sect or school, dish up the news for them with appropriate notes and comments, that may say "Just what I think about it," as very like it is, if they had time and art to get at their own thoughts and get it out into words. The writers for the London "Times" are said to make its success not by attempting to shape, but simply to express the thought on current topics of the average Englishman. The last leading editorial of a great newspaper is at least a foil for thought, and provocative of intellectual activity in all circles. In the discussions of cars and stages you recognize the familiar voice of "Times" or "Tribune." The literary and religious weeklies are echoed and reflected in large circles of admiring readers ; the sparks struck out on their editorial anvils scintillate all over the land.

The world without newspapers, even if every duodecimo and quarto and folio was spared, would fall into a comparatively cimmerian darkness. Knowledge is really not published for the masses, until it gets out of books into the convenient and cheap and quickly read newspaper. Many a mind is started upon inquiry and investigation by some scrap of scientific or curious information which "I read in a newspaper." As it is said that the New Testament might almost be reproduced from quotations in the writings of the early fathers, so quite a fair representations of modern literature and science might be gathered up by excerpts from newspapers which are read one day and burned the next. A good newspaper for a year is a small circulating library.

—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

Poems for the Million !

FRANCIS S. SMITH, of the *New York Weekly*, has just issued his long-promised volume of poems. The popularity which they secured in the widely circulated paper just named induced the author's admirers to suggest their publication in a more handy and enduring form. This has been accomplished, and in a neatly printed and elegantly bound volume of 280 pages the public may secure the gems of this poet of the people. Every bookseller and newsdealer will furnish it. Price, $1 50. The trade supplied by the American and New York News Companies.

A Lesson in Friendship.

There are few people who have entirely escaped the venom of slanderous tongues, however worthy the lives they have led or however conscious they may be of having deserved well of the community ; but our sympathies are foolishly expended when lavished upon those who are continually hearing all the silly stories told about them.

As a general truth, we have all the friendship and all the love we deserve ; for we can not honestly possess either of these unless we win them. Look at the people who are most fretted by slanders. Are they not very poor in true friends, and are they not very generally prone to the very vice they so loudly deprecate in others ? The proof that they lack dignity is in the fact that they are easily approached by any one bearing idle reports. The proof that they lack true friends is that they hear the slanders that are rife about them. Why, if A. comes to you, and says, for example, "B tells me that he thinks you are eaten up with vanity," does this not show at once that B spoke because he found in A a ready listener ? It would seem that the simplest person might know so much as this of human nature. People seldom carry their wares where there is no market for them—never where they are thrust back in their teeth.

We may, indeed, lay this down as an unerring rule: Your true friend does not hear the ill things that others say of you; and if by chance he has heard them, he never repeats them to you. If you are a person addicted to spreading scandals, you do not go to the mother and tell her those you hear of her daughter; at least, if she is a woman of any culture or dignity. Neither would you go to the loyal husband and repeat what you had heard derogatory to his wife's honor.

Some estimable people, seeing the sad effects of slandering, propose to discountenance all gossip of whatever kind. But this is a short-sighted proposition. "To set a saw is not necessarily to file its teeth all down," and to have conversation harmless it is not necessary to confine it entirely to impersonal matters, nor to reduce the treatment of every personal question to the dead level of inocuous commonplace. There should be a generous latitude accorded to all general conversation. This is natural and proper. The best way, then, is to speak of your absent friends and neighbors as though by some miracle they could hear all your words. If you are then accused of saying this or that unkind thing, though you may not remember all that you did say, you have the *experimentum crucis* in your own heart, and may confidently deny that you said anything slanderous, because that would be contrary to the spirit you know had actuated you.

The truth is, there is too little human calculation in the world.—Why, puppies and kittens are not unfrequently loved more loyally and tenderly than the creature we say is made in the image of God. Love should be assidnously cultivated all through the life of the young, as should friendship also, one of the divinest forms of love. See how we exalt friendship in poetry and romance ! How our hearts thrill with admiration when we read in history of the illustrious few who have been willing to sacrifice everything, even life itself, upon the altar of friendship ! How we desire to win one friend at least, who can see good and beautiful of soul, as we secretly trust we are, or inwardly feel that we might be through the ennobling power love! This instinct is a guide. Those who nobly love have eyes to perceive our virtues tardily observe our faults, and high estimation in which they us makes us strive to reveal divinest qualities, and to virtues conceal the ugly possibilities opposition and envy and might develop.

The higher faculties, like others, grow by exercise, and for years, under the influence love, we have continually yielded the motives of kindness, and generosity, we shall have that time so strengthened qualities that they will our acts, as the limbs move in ing, without sensible effort will.

Finally, make it the rule of life to love your friends tenderly generously. In your intercourse them, appeal only to their feelings. This law, you see at would be grossly violated by ing them slanderous reports would also your listening to reports from them ; since this be permitting them to themselves in your esteem—greatest wrong you could do if your friendship is worthy of name.—*Hearth and Home.*

A Curious Calculation.

The Boston *Times* recently published this mathematical puzzle in its columns:

Wanted—an answer.—Suppose to be 100 miles from Boston to land. A locomotive starts o'clock from Boston, going miles the first hour, twenty-five second, twelve and a half miles third, and so on, each hour ing half the remaining when will it reach the depot Portland? A reward of $1 awaits any person who, by mathematical calculation, can arrive the exact hour.

And a correspondent of the New York *Commercial* has this answer:

I beg leave to say of the who "enters for the prize" of $1 "I wish he may get it." According to my calculation, at the *end of* thirtieth hour the locomotive have travelled ninety miles, hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine a fraction millionths—99,999,999 1,000,000; and that, before it comes the final fraction which would change all those nines, except the first, into cyphers, the angel of Apocalypse will have proclaimed: "Time shall be no time longer." If, therefore, my calculation is correct, Boston *Times* will hardly announce who gets that $1000.

THE MORMONS, once more compelled to move, may well consider their religion a progressive one.

Commercial

SATURDAY, Dec. 30—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We notice a quieter feeling in the market this morning and less irregularity in prices. A number of buyers are out looking around, but thus far the sales hardly exceed 1000 bales, mostly at previous rates.

Yesterday's business embraced 8000 bales, and the market closed as follows :

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures
Low Ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	— @—	15
Good Ordinary	18⅛@18⅜	18
Low Middling	18⅝@19	19
Middling	19⅛@19⅜	19
Strict Middling	— @19⅝	19⅛
Good Middling	19⅞@—	—
SUGAR:—		
Good Fair, ₰ lb		8 @8⅛
Yellow Clarified		10@10⅛
Fair		7⅞@ 8
Fully fair		9 @ 9⅛
White		11 @11⅛
MOLASSES:—		
Centrifugal		30@30
Fair		33@34
Prime		36@—
Reboiled, plantation, ₰ gallon		30@—
Reboiled, refinery		30@—
Golden Syrup		$1 —
FLOUR:—		
Superfine		7 —
Double extra		7 —
Treble extra		7 —
Good Treble Extra		7 —
Good Extra		7 —
Choice Extra		8 50, and 9 —
CORN:		75
White mixed		85
Yellow		78
White		78
Choice White, in Dundees		—
St. Charles county White		—
Mixed, in poor order		—

POLITICAL NOTICES.

CARROLLTON, LA., Dec. 28, 1871.

Club met pursuant to call.

Present—Hon. T. B. Stamps, President, in the chair.

Meeting opened with prayer by Mr. A. F. Monroe.

On motion of A. F. Monroe, the chair appointed a committee of seven to draft resolutions to be adopted by this Club, and all Republicans attending said meeting.

Chair appointed the following gentlemen: A. F. Monroe, Chairman; W. P. Green, A. Tolbert, T. D. Fletcher, J. Brooks, Isaiah Wilkerson and H. McCray. Committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, on motion of J. Brooks, seconded by A. Tolbert:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his Divine Wisdom to remove from our midst, the lamented, honored and much respected statesman, the Honorable O. J. Dunn, late Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, A majority of our Republican Senators have acquiesced in the will of their constituents and have elected the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as President of the State Senate and *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the city of Carrollton, parish of Jefferson, (left bank), find, that in the record of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, sufficient honesty as an advocate of suffrage and civil rights, to entitle him to the position.

Resolved, That we endorse the National and State Administration; and particularly the State administration, for its zealous efforts in securing the election of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to preside over that honorable body.

Resolved, That we denounce Geo. W. Carter and his horde of followers, as dangerous characters to the interest of the Republican party; having been so convinced by their efforts to defeat the Republican nominee in the Senate election, on the 6th of December, 1871.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor; also that they be published in the Louisianian and New Orleans Republican.

All of which we, your committee, respectfully submit.

A. F. MONROE, Chairman,
A. TOLBERT,
T. D. FLETCHER,
J. S. BROOKS,
ISAIAH WILKERSON,
W. P. GREEN, Secretary.

On motion of W. P. Green, that the Chair of Vice President of this Club be declared vacant; also a vacancy in the Parish Executive Committee. Adopted.

G. J. Harrison's seat as Vice President, was declared vacant, and J. T. Claiborn's seat was declared vacant in the Parish Executive Committee: A. F. Monroe was unanimously elected to fill the former, and W. P. Green, the latter position, and A. Farrington Second Vice President.

On motion of W. P. Green, a motion prevailed calling on J. T. Claiborn to address the Club; he refused to make a speech if these minutes were to be published; hence he refused to speak.

Hon. T. B. Stamps addressed the meeting on the condition of the Republican party; also stated to the meeting that he deemed it his imperative duty to vote to remove G. W. Carter from the Speakers Chair, and more, from the House of Representatives, as he never was justly entitled to his seat in that Honorable Body.

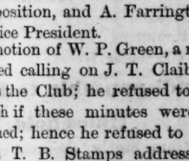
His speech was heartily received amid much applause. A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

Be it Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the State Register, Louisianian and New Orleans Republican.

T. B. STAMPS, President.

S. L. HENRY, Secretary.

The great English actor, Garrick, died at the commencement of the year 1779. Two or three years previously he sold his share in Drury-lane Theater for thirty-seven thousand pounds, soon after which he took leave of the stage. It was Dr. Johnson who said that Garrick's death "eclipsed the gayety of nations and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure."



St. John's Commemoration.

The Masonic Fraternity of BERRY LODGE, No. 45, will assemble in the Lodge Hall, on SUNDAY, December 31, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will celebrate St. John's Day, (December 27,) by a Procession to St. James Chapel, on Roman street, where appropriate services will be held by Elder Thomas.

After service the members will return to their Hall where refreshments will be provided.

All Brethren in good standing are notified. Visiting Brethren are also cordially invited to participate in the ceremonies and festivities.

By order of the W.·. M.·.

WM. G. BROWN, Secretary.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

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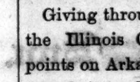

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Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

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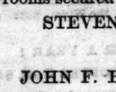
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.



FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumb erland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

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NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

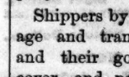
All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



The Steamer **KATIE,** J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
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For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

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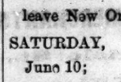
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.



New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rougeand Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;

JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

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E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

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FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

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Between Canal and Customhouse

NEW ORLEANS.

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

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Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

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TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

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FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

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ST. PHILIP STORE,

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—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

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DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

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A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cleakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

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THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

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From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commeral course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover, Principal.

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FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Rags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

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PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

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The Louisiana Magistrate.

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use, AND COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

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SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

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TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

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HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

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Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

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PRICE $18.

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NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

IF WE WOULD.

If we would but check the speaker,
When he spoils a neighbor's fame,
If he would but help the erring,
Ere we utter words of blame;
If we would, how many might we
Turn from paths of sin and shame.

Ah! the wrongs that might be righted,
If we would but see the way!
Ah! the pain that might be lightened
Every hour and every day,
If we would but hear the pleadings
Of the hearts that go astray.

Let us step outside the stronghold
Of our selfishness and pride;
Let us lift our fainting brothers;
Let us strengthen ere we chide;
Let us, ere we blame the fallen,
Hold a light to cheer and guide.

Ah, how blessed! ah, how blessed
Earth would be, if we but try
Thus to aid and right the weaker,
Thus to aid each brother's sigh;
Thus to walk in duty's pathway,
To our better life on high.

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

There occured on the Oregon and California railroad, between this city and Salem, one of the most thrilling railroad incidents we have ever heard of. The following particulars, furnished by an eye-witness, may be relied upon as true :

When the down train came near one of the stations on the road, it was running at full speed, in order to make up time, as it was a few minutes behind. The road at this point runs through a cut something more than a mile in length, and in entering it the road makes a curve so that the engineer cannot see entirely through it. He had hardly gotten into the cut before he saw a woman riding leisurely through it, and with perfect nonchalance using the centre of the track. She was not more than half way through the the cut, and barely a quarter of a mile ahead of him. He immediately whistled "down brakes," and then sounded the warning.

The woman, hearing the peculiar death-whistle of the locomotive, looked over her shoulder and saw the train rushing at her. She did not shriek, nor faint, nor give up all hope, but, like a true Webfoot, her courage rose equal to the emergency, and without a moments hesitation, she commenced swinging her riding whip from one shoulder of her steed to the other, thereby urging him to exert his utmost speed. The whip, and perhaps the shreiking of the steam whistle, caused the animal ridden by the lady to do his best, and he made about as rapid time as any animal ever seen in Oregon; but each instant the iron horse gained upon the one composed of blood and muscle.

The shrieking of the locomotive's whistle caused the passengers to look out of the windows and upon their discovering what was the matter the wildest excitement ensued. Several jumped forward and seized the bell-rope, and commenced pulling it as if they could stop the train by that means. The brakemen were exerting all their strength on the brakes, and the engineer had cut off the connection and was doing all that he knew to stop the train, while the woman was doing her best to make that bit of horseflesh rise to the speed of a "Helmbold," but all in vain ; the locomotive kept gaining on the horse and its rider, and there was hardly a person on the train who did not expect that both the woman and horse would be killed.

There was perhaps thirty feet intervening between the cowcatcher and the horse's heels when, fortunately for the woman, she observed a place which was a little wider than usual and with a steady rein, she guided the fleeing horse from the track and endeavored to press him against the wall of the cut in order that the train might pass by without injury. In doing this the woman was encouraged by Mr. Sam. Winans, the conductor, who had run forward and had got out on the locomotive. A few seconds only passed by when the fiery monster poked its nose past the rump of the horse. At this moment Mr. Winans threw his whole force against the animal and held him until the train stopped, and then a rousing cheer of gratification and joy at the escape of the woman from a terrible death was given.—*Portland (Oregon) Bulletin.*

☞At an Indiana railroad breakfast table a few days ago a traveler from the east handed to one of his fellow-travellers a plate of sausage; whereupon the question was asked, "Is it safe?" To which it was replied, "This is a prolific hod country, and it is safe to sausages wherever hog is cheaper than dog."

Fun and Fancy.

—A Miserly bailiff, in England came into possession of a baronetcy, and, desiring an appropriate "coat of arms," adopted one, representing a tin plate, over which was placed a fork, signifying "fork over the tin."

—A lady wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated her. "Oh, you are a jewel," said she, "Oh no," replied he, "I am a jeweller—I have just set the jewel."

—When a miser was asked what he gave to the poor, he testily replied, "What I give is nothing to nobody."

"Well you say you've put all my baggage safe, what are you waiting for ? I thought you were forbidden to take money." Porter—"So we is sir, we never 'takes it—it is 'given' to us !"

—"Pa, didn't you whip me for biting Tommy ?"

"Yes my child, you hurt him very much indeed."

"Well then, pa, you ought to whip mamma's music teacher, too, for he bit mamma right in her mouth, and I knew it hurt her, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him."

—"Wife, wife, what has become of the grapes ?" "I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off," was her moderate reply. "Hens—hens—some two-legged hens, I guess," said her husband with some impetuosity, to which she calmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind ?"

—"Well, Mr. Robinson and how does your son get on with his violin ?" "Astonishingly ; there were fourteen of us playing together last night and he took the lead." "Capital—admirable !" "Yes, and he kept it so well that none of us could catch him !"

—"Sam, I have lost my watch overboard—it lies in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it ?"

"Yes, of course there is."

"How, Sam ?"

"Why, divers' ways, to be sure."

—An Irishman being called to testify in Court, as a witness, was told by the clerk to hold up his hand. The man immediately held up his left hand "Hold up your right," said the clerk. "Please your honor," said the witness, still keeping up his left hand, "Please your honor, I am left handed !"

"How does your newly purchased horse answer ?"

"I really don't know, for I have never asked him a question !"

—"You told me, neighbor Twist, when I paid Tim in advance, on his promising to work for me in haying time, that I should find him as good as his word."

"To be sure I did, for I always knew his word was good for nothing."

—"Pat do you love your country?" "Yes, yer honor." "What's the best thing about ould Ireland, Pat?" "The whiskey your honor." "Ah, I see, Pat, with all her faults you love her still."

—"Gentlemen" said a tavern-keeper to his guests, at midnight, "I don't know whether you have talked enough or not, but as for myself, I am going to shut up."

—A fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl :

"How are you, my dear ?"

"Very well, I thank you ?" she replied.

The visitor then added, "Now, my dear, you should ask me how I am."

The child simply and honestly replied, "I don't want to know."

—That must be a foolish, rash woman who will put tubs out doors to catch soft water when it is raining hard.

—"If I were so unlucky" said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly, by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied, "you think differently, sir, from your father."

—"Have you dined ?" said a lounger to his friend. "I have upon my honor," replied he. "Then," replied the first, "if you dined upon your honor, I fear you have made a scanty meal."

—"What is the use," asked an idle fellow, "of a man working himself to death to get a living."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel ; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows :

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M,. delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M,

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building. Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General. Passenger Agent.

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Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

—OF—

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
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[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
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Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR !

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy ; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

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NEW ORLEANS.

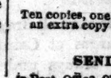
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend



GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point. Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ,

T. P. LEATHERS.....Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

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THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 *Spring*, 9 *wheels*, 51 *Screws, and* 98 *other parts making altogether* 136 *separate pieces.*

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

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Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another ; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

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For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

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Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs ; but

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WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows :

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL HIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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